E/ECA/CM.13/20

# I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the period 1988-1989, the ECA work programme has been influenced particularly by two important prerequisites:

(a) To base all the activities of the Commission on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD), which was adopted in June 1986 by the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

(b) To give preference to operational activities because of their specific nature and tangible impact on development.

This new direction explains why of the total of $US 84,176,633 allocated to the Commission for 1988-1989, the sum of $US 44,023,000, from the regular budget was devoted to the usual activities of the ECA secretariat, particularly general macro-economic studies, the organization of sectoral meetings and production of reports on these meetings and technical publications. The remaining $US 40,153,633 from the overall budget was almost entirely devoted to operational activities, notably to advisory services to member States, to the supply of modern facilities for public departments or technical institutions in different countries, the organization of seminars, training workshops and study tours aimed at giving African experts the opportunity of having meaningful contacts and of increasing their relative skills in their individual fields.

2. The graph below shows the resource flows assigned to ECA between 1984 and 1989 according to sources: United Nations regular budget or extrabudgetary resources.

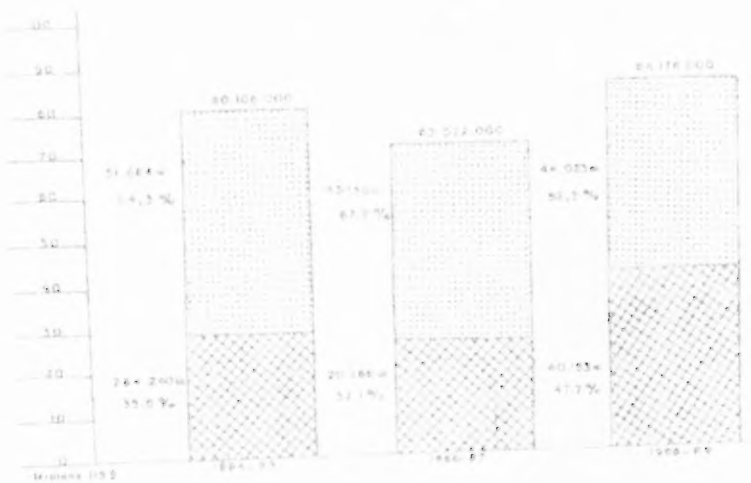


Fig. 1

[ ] Resource flows from 1984-1989 [ ]
(in millions of $US)

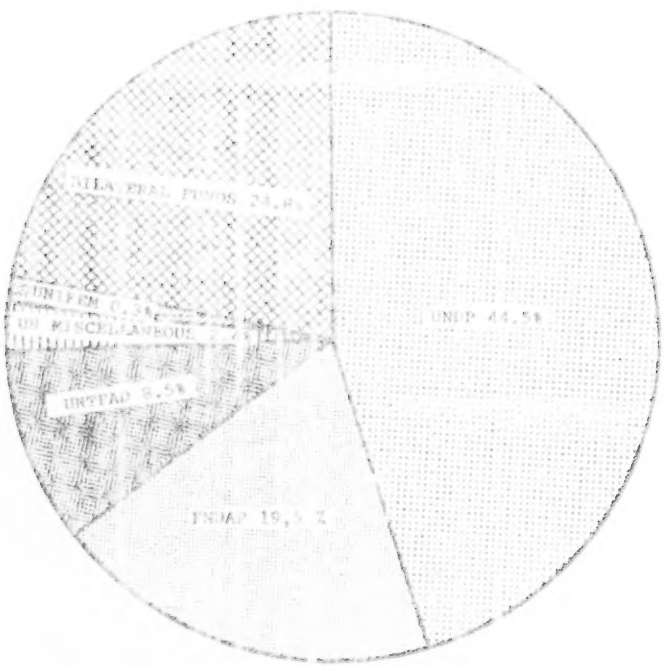
3. The flow of financial resources shown in the graph above may be explained in the following terms:

(a) The 20 per cent drop in overall resources during 1986-1987, in comparison with 1984-1985, was caused by the international financial crisis affecting all Member States of the United Nations. Nevertheless, it may be seen that the share of extrabudgetary resources during 1986-1987 (33 per cent) was greater than that in 1984-1985. This trend was due to the fact that member States opted to emphasize technical co-operation activities and bilateral assistance;

(b) During 1988-1989 it should be noted that the United Nations financial crisis continued to affect the regular budget, which explains why the level remained approximately the same (US$ 43,156,000 in 1986-1987 compared with $US 44,023,000 in 1988-1989). While the share of extrabudgetary resources rose to 47 per cent, in comparison with 32 per cent in 1986-1987. This analysis of the resource curve bears out the preference of countries for bilateral assistance and operational activities;

## II. EXTRABUDGETARY RESOURCES AND OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

4. During 1988-1989, extrabudgetary resources of ECA were provided by the three usual sources: United Nations specialized agencies ($US 26,768,363), countries or international institutions which had bilateral technical co-operation agreements with ECA ($US 9,959,276), the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) ($US 3,425,394).



## A. Support from the United Nations system

5. This is made up of (in $US):

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | $US 17,866,392 |
| (2) | United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | 7,808,508 |
| (3) | United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) | 123,023 |
| (4) | Miscellaneous | 970,440 |
| | Total | 26,768,363 |

### 1. UNDP support

6. The diagram above shows that UNDP is ECA's main partner for funding the operational activities of the Commission. This situation arises from the fact that because resolution 32/197 of the United Nations General Assembly established ECA as the only body within the United Nations system to deal with all development projects and programmes of a multisectoral and multinational nature concerning Africa, ECA was the obvious choice to be designated the executing agency for subregional and regional multisectoral projects financed by UNDP. Thus, UNDP agreed to finance the following projects submitted by the ECA secretariat, under the regional IPF for the fourth programming cycle.

| | Title | Budget 1988-1989 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Trypanosomiasis control in the Kagera Basin | 397,000 |
| 2. | Assistance to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) | 1,729,950 |
| 3. | Assistance to African States on their structural adjustment programmes | 550,000 |
| 4. | Assistance in the development of building materials in Africa | 264,167 |
| 5. | Assistance to the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM: phase II) | 249,000 |
| 6. | Assistance to PADIS | 1,584,564 |
| 7. | Assistance in personnel training in the state trading organizations | 390,000 |

| | | Budget 1988-1989 |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | Assistance to the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing | 30,000 |
| 9. | Assistance to the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) | 691,934 |
| 10. | Assistance to the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys | 94,367 |
| 11. | Assistance to the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) | 2,091,200 |
| 12. | Preparatory assistance in the development of a remote sensing programme in Africa | 21,946 |
| 13. | Organization of high-level seminars | 333,935 |
| 14. | Assistance to the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI) | 107,866 |
| 15. | Preparatory assistance for the African Institute of Higher Technical Training and Research | 287,215 |
| 16. | Assistance to LDCs and NICs | 3,550 |
| 17. | Statistical Development Programme for Africa | 1,540,014 |
| 18. | Household Survey in Cape Verde | 117,174 |
| 19. | Co-ordination of the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa | 882,462 |
| 20. | Strengthening the Co-ordination unit of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa | 222,384 |
| 21. | Study on gas pipelines in Africa | 528,500 |
| 22. | Study on railways in Namibia | 36,872 |
| 23. | Improving African women's role in the informal sector | 1,230,265 |
| 24. | Assistance on advisory services to African States | 450,201 |
| 25. | Support for the activities of the CEPGL | 1,798,989 |
| 26. | Support for Niamey MULPOC activities | 175,000 |
| 26. | Strengthening the capabilities of African universities | 594,300 |
| 28. | Strengthening the Documentation Centre in the Kagera Basin Organization | 215,200 |

Budget 19

29. Assistance to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)

30. Reinforcement of the management of human resources in the transport sector

31. Support for the activities of ARCEDEM: phase III

17.

7. On UNDP financing, it should be noted that with the exception project "PADIS-North Africa", all the projects listed above are finance the African Regional IPF administered by the Regional Bureau for Africa (

8. The relationship between ECA and this organ of UNDP has been parti good throughout the 1988-1989 because, not only have the 31 projects above been approved but, equally, assurances have been given to EC favourable examination of the following projects currently under consider

1. The Rusumo Falls power transmission line project (KBO)

2. The establishment of the African Centre for the Prevention of Cr the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)

3. The Promotion of African building materials

4. Promotion of transport and communications equipment in Africa

5. Assistance on debt management in Africa

6. Assistance to the Lusaka MULPOC

7. Reinforcement of the operational capacity of the ECA secretar the implementation of the UN-PAAERD

8. The advancement of African women in science and technology

9. The strengthening of national administrative capacities to as economic recovery

10. Assistance to the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries in the execution of multisectoral projects

11. Assistance to the Economic Community of West African States in the execution of multisectoral projects

12. Assistance to the Central African Customs and Economic Union in the execution of multisectoral projects

13. Assistance to the African Institute for Economic Development and (IDEP) for the period 1990-1991.

9. In addition, joint meetings were organized by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Africa and ECA to harmonize their attitudes and respective actions on the pressing problems of Africa, such as the African debt problem, structural adjustment programmes, the implementation of the UN-PAAERD, etc. Without any doubt this pooling of efforts will allow both bodies to assist African States in their tasks of development and social and economic integration in a more efficient and less costly manner.

10. The relationships between ECA and the Regional Bureau for Arab States and European Programmes (RBASEP), which includes eight African States among the 29 countries within its jurisdiction, have not been as fruitful in 1988-1989 as ECA would have hoped. In fact, of the five projects which were submitted by ECA, only one was approved: that on PADIS-North Africa. The other projects submitted were:

1. The establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for North Africa;

2. Support for the activities of the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO);

3. The integration of women into the development process in North Africa;

4. Assistance on the development of statistical activities in North Africa.

11. It is to be hoped that not only will the other projects be accepted in the near future, but also that greater contact will be established and measures co-ordinated for the integrated development of the member States of ECA covered by UNDP's Regional Bureau for Arab States and European Programmes.

### 2. UNFPA

12. UNFPA's support is devoted entirely to advisory services and technical assistance to ECA member States and to the institutions serving them, particularly in the collection and processing of statistical data, population census activities, the training and upgrading of statisticians and demographers and the dissemination of technical information on statistics and demography, etc.

### 3. UNIFEM

13. The $US 123,000 of support from UNIFEM were used to carry out two projects in the 1988-1989 period:

(a) Seminars on project formulation for Portuguese-speaking countries;

(b) Assistance to the Ethiopian Institute of Nutrition.

### 4. Other support from the United Nations system

14. Other support from the United Nations system is to cover the costs of project activities undertaken by ECA as the executing agency of the project concerned. In this category belong the following ECA-executed projects:

(a) RAF/88/034/B/01/37: Joint UNIDO-ECA activities in the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(b) RAF/86/058 (IBRD-ECA) - Data collection related to development programmes and aid flows in to Africa;

(c) Joint ECA-DTCD activities on river and lake basin development.

B. Bilateral support

15. As discussed earlier, these ECA resources derive from specific co-operation agreements, by which donor States (usually industrialized) or international institutions designate to the secretariat of the Commission the execution of multisectoral and multinational projects, whose objectives conform both with the donor States' programmes of assistance and with the specific work programme of the Commission. Bilateral assistance usually takes one of three forms:

(a) The direct financing of specific projects;

(b) The secondment of the services of national experts to ECA;

(c) The granting of fellowships and other material means of training and technical assistance to donor countries.

16. During 1988-1989, the sum total of ECA bilateral co-operation was:

(a) The Federal Republic of Germany: an allocation of $US 1,453,261 for:

(i) Financing of two projects:

- Enhancing food security;

- Seminars on the organization of rural telecommunications networks in French-speaking countries of Africa;

(ii) The provision of the services of bilateral experts specialized in mineral resources (particularly coal and lignite), post-harvest losses, the processing of statistical data and telecommunications, particularly the co-ordination of networks.

(b) Belgium: A total of $US 709,778 was allocated to financing the following projects:

(i) The reduction of food losses by the control of insect parasites;

(ii) An inventory and evaluation of African mineral resources for industrial use.

(c) Canada: Co-operation with ECA was effected through:

(i) The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) which allocated a total sum of $US 504,780 to finance the execution of the following projects:

- Assistance to the operational use [illegible] of PADIS (DEVSIS: Phase III).

- Assistance to POPIN Africa on information on population activities in Africa.

- The advancement of women in science and technology.

(ii) The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) which granted $US 125,020 for women's [illegible] activities in the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire).

(d) China: $US [illegible],720 was [illegible] directly to ECA for the purpose of organizing a study tour to China on desertification and the environment.

(e) France: A [illegible] total of $US 416,000 was allocated to provide for the secondment of two national specialists in fishery and sea bed resources.

(f) India: Contributed a total of $US 482,158 to assist ECA execute projects on:

(i) The promotion of small industries particularly in rural areas;

(ii) The management of materials and equipment in Africa;

(iii) The development of industrial engineering in Africa.

(g) Japan: Direct co-operation between ECA and Japan has only just been established with the $US [illegible] allocated to ECA in order to invite eight member States and the Executive Secretary to participate in a symposium on the planning of rural development.

(h) The Netherlands: ECA has always maintained very fruitful co-operation with this country. During 1988-1989, the total granted to ECA was $US 514,617 to finance the execution of projects on:

(i) Applied research on the development of maize production;

(ii) The preparation and promotion of composite flours;

(iii) The training of women on establishing and developing private enterprises;

(iv) Strengthening the capacities of ECA in the identification, preparation and evaluation of development projects.

(i) Sweden: The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) granted $US 386,985 for the execution of a project promoting the access of women to financial credit.

(j) Italy: The agreement concluded between ECA and this country concerns the technical assistance that Italy will give (set at $US 4,520,000) to the preparation of a master plan on African road networks.

(k) USSR: The Soviet Government approved a total allocation of $US 941,900 for the period 1986-1989 for the organization in the USSR of the following activities:

(i) A seminar on port organization and management;

(ii) A seminar on information systems;

(iii) A workshop on the management and development of human resources;

(iv) A seminar on spending programmes;

(v) A seminar on tourism;

(vi) A seminar on marine resources;

(vii) A seminar on urban development;

(viii) A seminar on the engineering and manufacture of industrial models.

(l) The Ford Foundation: This American agency gave ECA $US 146,000 for research into women's activities in the informal sector and in agro-industry.

(m) The Intergovernmental Committee on Migration: This institution gave $US 75,094 to ECA to help in its efforts to retain and recall African brain power.

(n) USAID: This American agency made $US 87,125 available to ECA for manpower training activities.

17. The above shows that total bilateral resources mobilized by ECA in 1988-1989 amounted to $US 9,459,276, which was 24 per cent of the overall volume of extrabudgetary resources for the period.

## C. Activities financed by UNTFAD

18. Since the creation of this Fund in 1976, six donor conferences have been organized, during which contributions of $US 11,482,001 were promised. These promises materialized to the extent of payments of $US 9,057,799. Over the years, funds have been on UNTFAD resources to finance ECA activities. Periodic reports on the use of these resources have been presented to previous ECA Conferences of Ministers.

19. During 1988-1989, UNTFAD contributed a total of $US 3,425,994 to finance operational activities in the Commission's work programme. It should be pointed out that the secretariat has placed special attention on the use of UNTFAD funds during the period, because of the international financial crisis which has particularly affected African economies and the (now very limited) financial resources that they can devote towards communal development activities. Bearing in mind these considerations, the Project Analysis Committee, recently created

and presided over by the Executive Secretary personally, examined and decided in favour of UNTFAD finance for all or part of the costs of the following projects:

(a) Study on the production of food crops by women in West Africa - $US 10,000 has been released for the implementation of this study;

(b) Study tour and regional workshop on increasing the income of small-scale livestock breeders: $US 30,000 has been devoted to this project;

(c) $US 130,000 has been assigned to defray the costs of the PADIS operations not yet financed from other sources;

(d) An information bulletin on water resources development in Africa $US 11,496 is budgeted to prepare and disseminate this bulletin;

(e) A total sum of $US 55,698 was devoted to specific activities for the advancement of women in the CEPGL countries (Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire);

(f) Various MULPOC activities were supported as follows: Lusaka MULPOC: $US 130,000; Niamey MULPOC: $US 37,855; Yaoundé MULPOC: $US 255,255; Gisenyi MULPOC: $US 275,000;

(g) $US 350,000 was set aside to support a programme to promote capital goods industries in African States;

(h) Similarly, the sum of $US 401,602 was allocated to finance projects for the promotion of small-scale industry in Africa;

(i) $US 213,349 was set aside from UNTFAD funds for the conception and implementation of a programme and projects for chemical industries.

20. On the current situation of the UNTFAD account, at the close of business on 31 December 1980, the ECA financial statement showed a credit balance of $US 2,227,621. This overall figure included funds for general and specific purposes, capital and accumulated interest, disbursements already made and commitments.

21. The account books of ECA, however, show that the countries and others listed below have not paid their respective promised contributions (expressed in US dollars): Benin: 10,000; Botswana: 5,000; Burundi: 21,912; Cameroon: 156,000; Central African Republic (CAR): 8,125; Congo: 26,825; Chad: 20,000; Gabon: 21,052; Guinea: 1,000; Guinea-Bissau: 926; Kenya: 137,005; Liberia: 40,000; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: 100,000; Mali: 45,654; Morocco: 800,000; Niger: 26,529; Nigeria: 315,148; Rwanda: 15,000; Senegal: 6,000; Sierra Leone: 42,625; Tanzania: 314,604; Togo: 650; Zaire: 53,000; Zimbabwe: 29,836; India: 200,101; Cyprus: 1,000; ECA Staff Association: 25,100. This adds up to a total of $US 2,424,202 of undertakings unpaid, which the States concerned are urged to honour as soon as possible.

22. Furthermore, all the member States of ECA as well as the entire international community are urged to take part in the seventh Pledging Conference, to be held in Addis Ababa on April 1989 and (in conformity with resolution 37/139 of the General Assembly of the United Nations) to contribute generously to UNTFAD in order to help ECA implement its 1990-1991 work programme. The documents specifically relevant to the 8 April 1989 meeting have been prepared by the ECA secretariat for distribution to participants at the fifteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

## III. CONCLUSION

23. It follows from the report presented above, that in line with the changes in the concerns of member States and the aid policies of its partners in the international community, ECA in 1988-1989 continued to focus on operational activities, by increasingly concentrating on the implementation of multinational and multisectoral projects, with immediately attainable objectives and tangible results. In order to do this, ECA succeeded in mobilizing additional extrabudgetary resources and in implementing more projects than in the preceding years. ECA is also counted among the major UNDP executing agencies. Without doubt, these positive factors result from the fact that ECA, as the organization designated by the United Nations to analyze and consider all questions on African development was the obvious choice to be the major focus for the implementation of the recovery programmes detailed in the context of the development crisis in the African continent. The resources put voluntarily at its disposal by member States and by the international community have certainly been greater in 1988-1989, but those deemed necessary to carry out its operational activities in 1990-1991 will be even greater and deserve the support of all financial sources. As a result, therefore, a separate report on the extrabudgetary resource needs for 1990-1991 has been prepared and made available to participants in the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.